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TRENDS IN VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, LAND UTILIZATION AND FARM INCOME, NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS, 1924-43

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By
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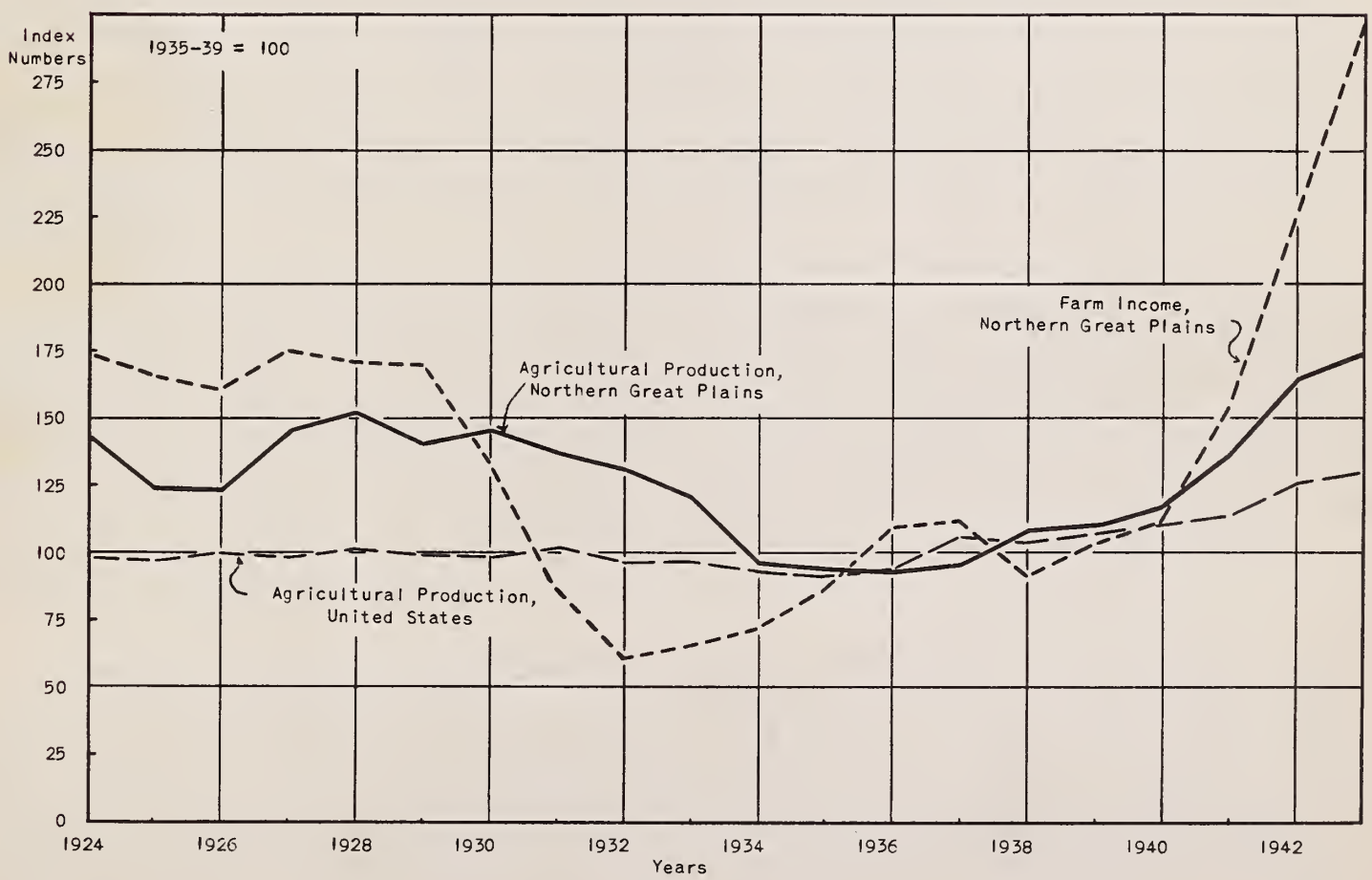
Agricultural Production and Farm Income, 1924-43



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Land Economics
Northern Great Plains Region
Lincoln, Nebraska

November, 1944

Trends in Volume of Agricultural Production,
Land Utilization and Farm Income
Northern Great Plains, 1924-43 1/

The volume of agricultural production, use of land and income from farm marketings varied greatly during the past 20 years in the Plains. The changes were greater in some of the Plains' states than in others, and greater in the Plains than in the United States as a whole. Although variability of production is a recognized characteristic of Plains agriculture, measures of the combined production of crops, livestock or all commodities have not been calculated for the states or the region. The purpose of this study is to calculate such measures and briefly analyze the changes which have occurred in the past 20 years in agricultural production, land use and farm income.

The major uses in recent years of the 418 million acres of land in the Plains are about as follows: 283 million acres or 68 percent grazing land, 110 million acres or 26 percent cropland (includes wild hay, idle and fallow), and 25 million acres or 6 percent in nonagricultural uses. The amount of land used for crop production increased from the early days of settlement until 1932. As a result of drought, depression, erosion and over-expansion of cropland into areas near the margin of profitable crop production, the acreage of cropland was reduced sharply from 1932 to 1939. From 1939 to 1944, the acreage of crops was increased substantially, but is not now as great as in 1932. The retirement and partial regrassing of an estimated 8 million acres or 7 percent of the former crop acreage is an important change in the major uses of land during the past decade.

The principal crops produced in the Plains, in addition to grass, are wheat, corn, small feed grains, hay, sorghums, flax, potatoes and specialty crops. About one-half of the crops are sold and one-half are fed to livestock in the vicinity where grown. Livestock and livestock products account for about two-thirds of the agricultural production and farm income, and the portion of the crops sold account for about one-third. Meat is the most important livestock product, followed by dairy products, poultry products and wool.

Indexes of the volume of production are computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the United States but thus far regional and state production indexes have not been available. This study presents four indexes of state and regional production as follows: (1) all agricultural commodities, (2) livestock and livestock products, (3) crop sales, and (4) crop production. The index of all commodities is based on the quantity sold and the quantity retained for consumption in farm homes. The index of livestock and livestock products is based on the quantity of meat animals produced and the quantity of other livestock

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1/ The Northern Great Plains consists of seven states as follows: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. It will be called the Plains in this report.

and livestock products sold and retained for consumption in farm homes. The index of crop sales is based on the quantity sold and retained for consumption in farm homes. The index of crop production is based on the total quantity of crops produced.

In addition to volume of production, indexes of farm income and crop acreage are presented. Farm income is the cash income from farm marketings and does not include government payments to farmers. Crop acreage is the planted acres of principal crops and harvested acreage of hay. Since records of planted acreage were not available in all states prior to 1929, the index of crop acreage covers the 15-year period 1929-43 while the other indexes cover the 20-year period, 1924-43.

In the development of the production indexes, annual quantities were weighted by the 1935-39 average farm price in each state. From these weighted quantities of each commodity for each year, production aggregates for groups of commodities and for all commodities were calculated. The group aggregates were converted to index numbers using the 5-year period 1935-39 as 100. The 1935-39 base period was used for the farm income and crop acreage indexes.

Index numbers showing the variation in the principal types of production, crop acreage, and farm income for the region and for each state in the region are shown in tables 1 to 8.

Trends in volume of agricultural production and farm income.- The largest agricultural production and the highest farm income since 1924 in the Plains were attained in 1943. Agricultural production in 1943 was 72 percent greater than the 1935-39 average and farm income was 195 percent greater. The nearest approach to these records was in 1942 for both production and income. The third highest production was in 1928 and third highest income in 1927. Although total agricultural production in the Plains was of record proportions in 1942 and 1943, the 5-year period 1927-31 exceeded the 5-year period 1939-43 by a small margin. The indicated production for 1944 is such that the 5-year period 1940-44 is likely to exceed any previous 5-year period.

Fluctuations in farm income were much greater than the fluctuations in production (figure on cover page). The coefficient of variation for the 20-year period, 1924-43 in the Plains was 17.9 percent for total agricultural production and 42.5 percent for farm income. 2/ The greater

2/ The coefficient of variation is a statistical measure of the degree of spread or dispersion from the average. For example, the coefficient of variation of agricultural production for the 20-year period 1924-43 in North Dakota is 30.3 percent, which means that production in about two-thirds of the years was within 30.3 percent of the average. The coefficient of variation of 30.3 percent for North Dakota as compared with 9.8 percent for Wyoming indicates that the variation in production was about 3 times as great in North Dakota as in Wyoming.

variation in income is to be expected, since income is the resultant of two variables, prices and the quantities produced. The low income in 1932 was caused by a drastic fall in farm prices while production was at about an average level. The exceptionally high income in 1943 was due to a combination of above average production and prices.

Agricultural production was relatively stable from 1924 to 1932 in both the Plains and in the United States as a whole. From 1933 to 1936, the volume of agricultural production decreased sharply and from 1937 to 1943 it increased each year. Although the trends were similar, the variation from average was much greater in the Plains than in the United States as shown by a coefficient of variation of 17.9 and 9.3 percent respectively.

Although annual variations in production in the Plains are large in some instances, an outstanding tendency during the past 20 years is the continuous decrease or increase in production for a period of years rather than annual fluctuations up and down. For example, during the 9-year period 1928-36 production decreased each year with only one exception. During the 8-year period 1936-43, production was increased each year above the preceding year. Several consecutive years of adverse conditions were required to reduce volume drastically and several favorable years were required to build it up. The greatest annual changes were an increase of 21 percent from 1941 to 1942 and a decrease of 21 percent from 1933 to 1934.

This tendency toward gradual change over a period of years for the region as a whole should not be taken as a measure of the situation in any area of the Plains or of any single commodity or group of commodities, since total agricultural production for the region may be the result of a crop failure in one area which is offset by a bumper crop in another area. In addition to area differences, one group of commodities may be produced in large volume while another group is low. Livestock production decreased less rapdily than crop production in the early years of drought, and crop production increased more rapidly than livestock in the first years following the drought. The situation in 1942 and 1943 was characterized by widespread favorable conditions for crop and grass production together with large numbers of livestock on hand to convert the feed into saleable products.

Trends in agricultural production varied substantially in different states within the region. In Wyoming, where livestock production predominates, fluctuations were small in comparison with North Dakota where grain production on dryland is the main enterprise. Similar trends in production are apparent in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Although variation is greater in North Dakota and South Dakota than in Nebraska and Kansas, there is a noticeable grouping of the trends shown in figure 1. In all four states, production decreased from 1924 to 1926, was relatively stable from 1927 to 1932, decreased sharply from 1932 to 1935 and increased steadily from 1936 to 1943. The trends in production in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado tend to group together and

make a different pattern than the other four states (figure 2). The decrease in production from 1932 to 1936 is much less in the latter group of states. Irrigation and livestock production, particularly in the mountainous areas in the western half of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana accounts in part for the different trend in these states as compared with the four states in the eastern part of the region. Despite the stabilizing effect of irrigation, production in Montana was slightly more variable than in Kansas and Nebraska. The coefficient of variation for the states is as follows: North Dakota, 30.3 percent; South Dakota, 25.2 percent; Montana, 19.9 percent; Nebraska, 18.2 percent; Kansas, 18.1 percent; Colorado, 13.6 percent and Wyoming, 9.8 percent. The greatest production was in 1943 for all states except Kansas which made its record in 1931. The years of smallest production in the various states were as follows: North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado, 1934; Montana, 1936; Nebraska, 1937; Kansas, 1935 and Wyoming, 1925.

Trends in volume of production of livestock and livestock products.- Of the livestock and livestock products produced in the Plains, meat animals supplied about 46 percent of the total in the 5-year period 1935-39, dairy products 35 percent, poultry products 15 percent and wool 3 percent. The production of all types of livestock increased from the low point in 1937, but the greatest gains were made in meat animals and poultry (figure 3). Under the stimulus of wartime demand, from 1941 to 1943, the production of meat animals and poultry increased 46 and 40 percent, respectively, to the highest levels in 20 years. The production of dairy products and wool increased 4 and 2 percent, respectively, in the same period. Wool production was highest in 1942 and decreased slightly in 1943. The moderate increase in dairy products brought production to a high level but not to the record levels of 1933 and 1931. The highest 5-year production of all livestock and livestock products was 1929-33. With prospective high production in 1944, the record will shift to the years 1940-44.

Trends in volume of production of crops.- Since one-half of the crops are fed to livestock and therefore appear as livestock production in the indexes presented previously, a separate index of total crop production was prepared. The lowest point in the index of crop production for the Plains was 51 in 1934 and the highest was 194 in 1942. The record production in 1942, however, was only 2 percent greater than the amount produced in 1927, the year of second largest production. Crop production was substantially greater in the 5-year period 1927-31 than in the 5-year period 1939-43. If crop production in 1944 is as great as in 1942, the 1940-44 period will exceed the 1927-31 period by a small margin. Although crop production fluctuated widely from year to year, trends are also apparent (figure 4). From 1927 to 1936 the trend was downward and from 1936 to 1943 it was upward.

Despite the fact that the largest crop production for the region was in 1942, none of the seven states made its record in that year. Crop production was relatively high in all states in 1942, but the record years for each state varied as follows: South Dakota, Montana and

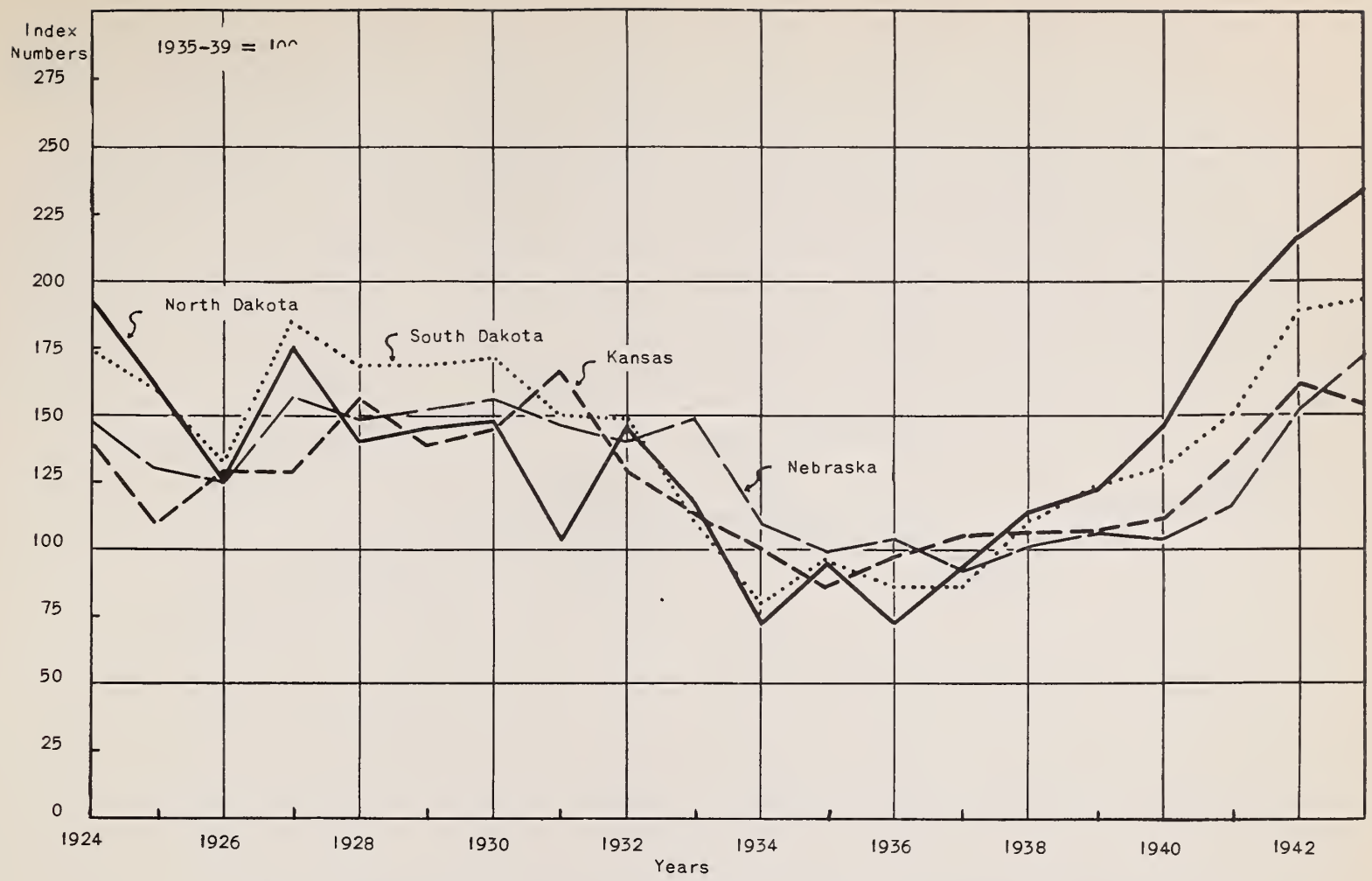

Figure 1.-Agricultural Production in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, 1924-43.

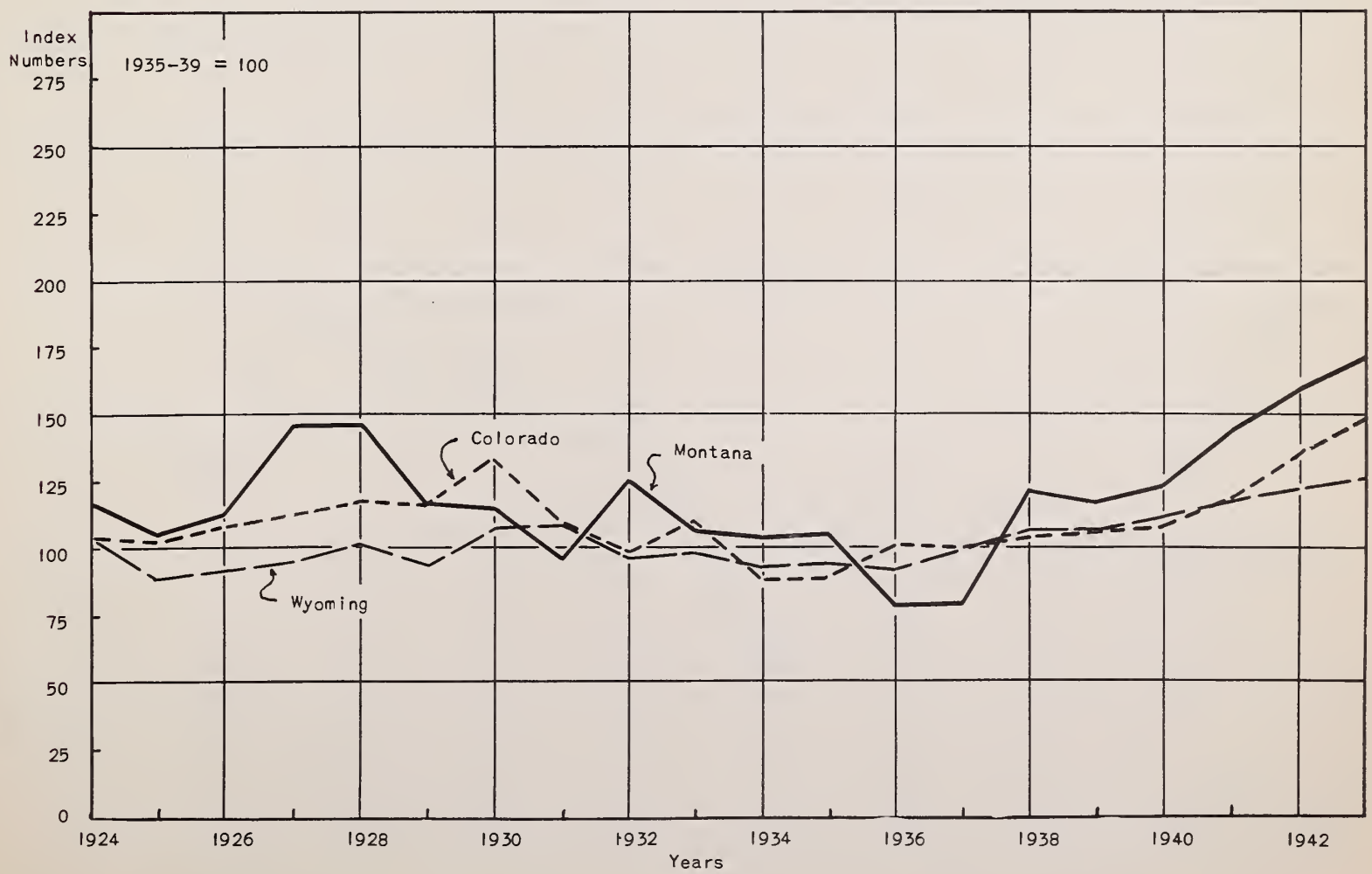

Figure 2.- Agricultural Production in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, 1924-43.

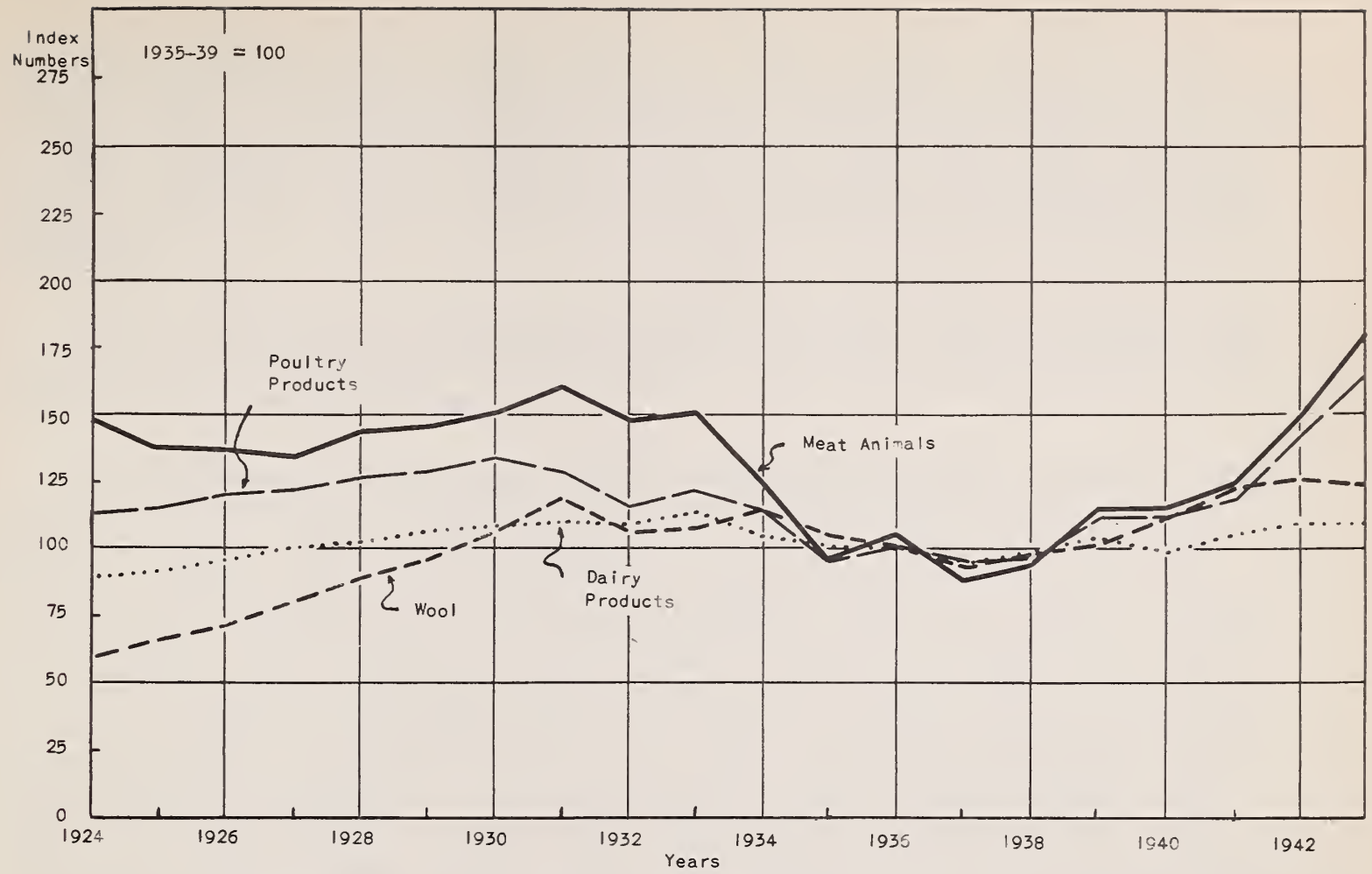

Figure 3.- Production of Livestock and Livestock Products, Northern Great Plains, 1924-43

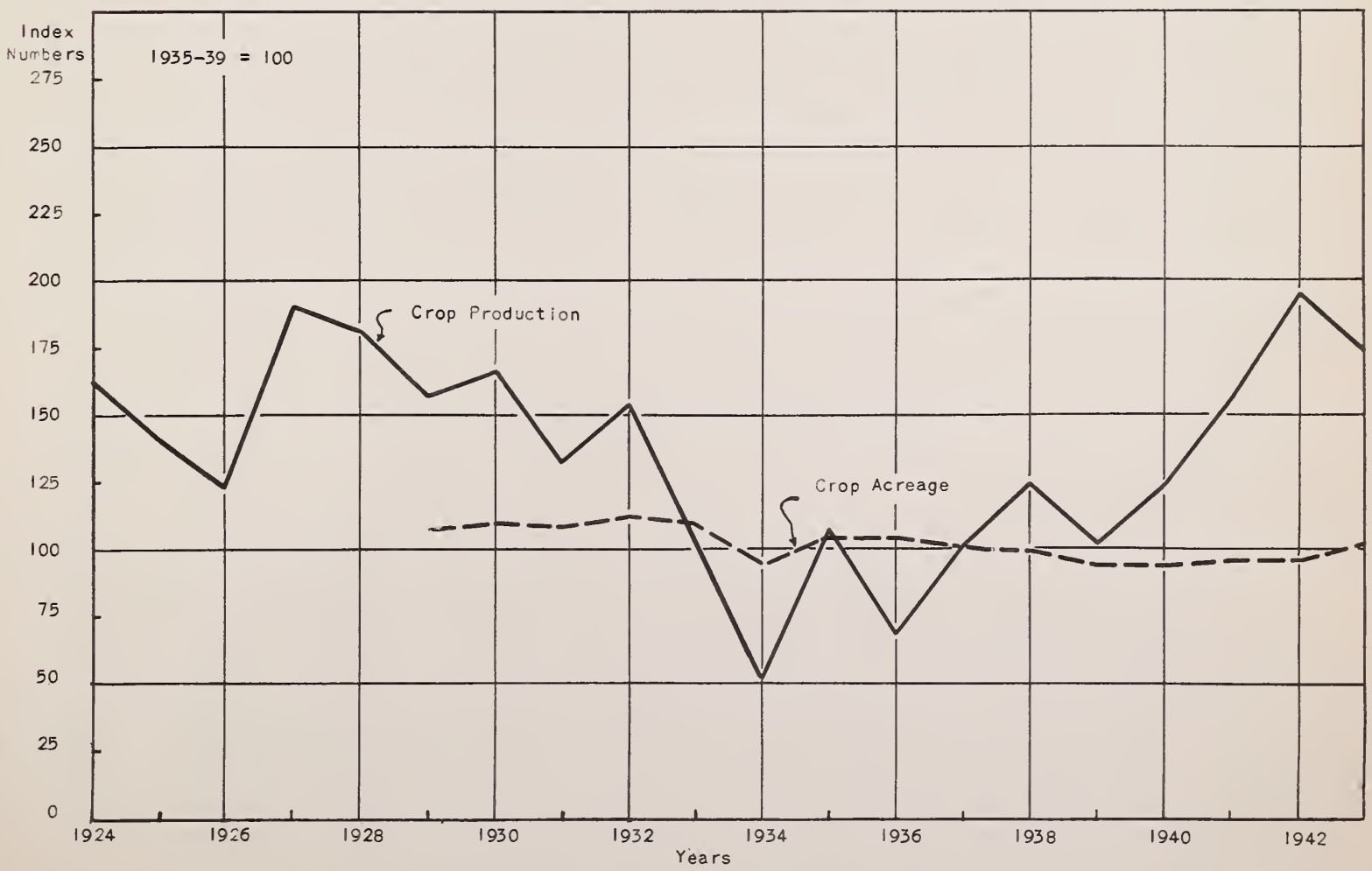

Figure 4.- Crop Production, 1924-43, and Planted Acreage of Crops, 1929-43, Northern Great Plains

Nebraska, 1927; Wyoming, 1928; Colorado, 1930; Kansas, 1931 and North Dakota, 1943. The smallest crop production during the period was in 1934 in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado, and in 1936 in Montana and North Dakota. Comparing 5-year periods, all states except North Dakota and Montana had greater crop production in 1927-31 than in 1939-43.

Crop production in the Plains is more variable than livestock production, as indicated by coefficients of variation of 28.0 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively.

The acreage of crops from 1929 to 1943 varied from 12 percent above the 1935-39 average in 1932 to 6 percent below in 1939 to one percent above in 1943. The largest increases in acreage since 1939 were made in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, small increases were made in Colorado and Nebraska and the acreage remained about the same in Kansas and Wyoming. In no state was the acreage as large in 1943 as it was in the early 1930's. Although substantial shifts in the number of acres used for crops have occurred, the variation is small in comparison with crop production. Changes in yield per acre influence production more than changes in acreage. In production per acre for the region since 1929, the years ranked as follows: 1942, first; 1943, second, 1941, third and 1930, fourth. While comparable acreage data are not available for 1927, the year of second largest crop production, an estimate indicates second place in production per acre for that year.

Table 1.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Northern Great Plains, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	179	148	89	113	60	126	144	163		174
1925	131	137	92	115	66	121	124	141		166
1926	124	137	96	120	71	123	123	123		161
1927	199	134	100	122	80	122	146	190		175
1928	199	144	102	126	89	130	152	182		171
1929	157	145	106	128	96	132	140	157	107	170
1930	163	151	108	134	106	137	145	165	109	133
1931	125	161	110	127	119	142	137	131	108	87
1932	127	148	109	116	106	133	131	153	112	60
1933	87	151	114	122	107	136	121	105	109	65
1934	48	124	104	114	115	118	96	51	94	72
1935	86	97	101	96	105	98	94	107	104	86
1936	70	105	101	101	101	103	93	67	104	109
1937	104	88	95	95	94	91	95	100	100	112
1938	132	94	100	97	97	96	107	124	99	91
1939	109	115	104	112	102	111	111	102	93	103
1940	128	115	99	112	111	111	117	122	93	111
1941	174	124	105	118	122	119	136	157	95	155
1942	217	150	109	142	126	139	164	194	95	225
1943 5/	198	180	109	165	124	160	172	173	101	295

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes cattle, sheep, hogs, milk, butterfat, farm butter, chickens, turkeys, eggs, wool, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, dry edible beans, alfalfa seed, commercial vegetables and fruits for Colorado only.

3/ Based on total production. Includes forage sorghums in addition to crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 2.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, North Dakota, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	285	130	88	109	30	110	185	217		290
1925	227	129	92	119	37	112	162	179		260
1926	142	133	92	126	45	116	127	122		192
1927	262	122	94	119	59	110	175	206		255
1928	288	127	98	123	69	115	189	223		236
1929	176	139	104	129	86	124	146	160	113	197
1930	183	137	107	122	102	123	149	167	113	134
1931	66	153	113	123	114	133	105	86	115	62
1932	171	142	113	119	124	128	146	167	117	70
1933	104	146	113	131	114	131	120	108	112	83
1934	34	100	99	114	114	102	73	37	99	59
1935	104	81	99	88	95	89	95	128	114	85
1936	31	108	101	109	103	106	74	35	110	99
1937	96	90	98	94	97	93	95	98	96	109
1938	132	103	99	99	100	101	114	118	95	93
1939	138	118	104	110	105	111	122	122	86	115
1940	180	130	104	120	118	119	145	149	91	135
1941	270	145	110	120	136	128	189	212	92	211
1942	304	180	112	151	144	150	216	240	93	318
1943 5/	326	206	109	176	135	165	234	247	104	425

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 3.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, South Dakota, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	250	194	101	115	46	156	175	195		223
1925	192	182	102	117	48	150	159	173		232
1926	75	175	105	124	51	148	133	118		189
1927	327	171	114	128	58	148	185	255		232
1928	212	182	119	137	66	157	169	188		207
1929	206	181	125	140	75	159	169	198	116	227
1930	174	197	128	151	84	171	172	188	119	181
1931	37	213	127	139	95	179	150	76	115	122
1932	197	150	120	119	94	137	149	195	117	68
1933	24	138	124	131	99	133	111	53	111	67
1934	5	96	99	107	108	99	80	22	88	65
1935	147	76	97	86	99	83	96	141	104	89
1936	20	103	102	101	108	103	86	31	101	114
1937	78	84	94	91	86	88	86	94	98	92
1938	138	104	101	98	97	102	110	120	100	93
1939	117	132	105	123	110	124	123	113	96	111
1940	150	134	102	124	127	125	130	130	98	131
1941	189	152	106	134	161	139	149	153	100	180
1942	288	180	108	170	176	162	188	241	103	255
1943 5/	219	216	104	199	166	187	193	182	110	348

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes forage sorghums in addition to crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 4.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Nebraska, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total all Commodities 2/			
1924	152	179	83	94	67	147	148	159		167
1925	123	154	86	95	71	132	130	158		169
1926	97	154	94	99	79	134	125	121		165
1927	226	155	98	103	81	137	158	216		181
1928	169	162	98	106	86	142	148	175		166
1929	177	163	102	112	91	144	152	185	104	182
1930	183	164	106	123	101	147	156	198	105	152
1931	120	177	108	113	101	154	146	144	104	98
1932	126	164	109	105	78	144	140	176	107	64
1933	121	178	117	113	108	157	148	150	108	72
1934	34	144	110	112	92	133	109	38	90	77
1935	91	102	103	97	108	101	99	120	100	85
1936	77	114	102	103	100	110	103	67	102	121
1937	104	85	93	94	89	88	92	96	102	108
1938	131	89	97	96	89	92	101	127	100	88
1939	98	109	105	111	115	109	106	89	96	98
1940	105	103	97	114	118	103	104	106	92	101
1941	140	107	102	123	118	109	116	145	96	126
1942	215	135	109	150	138	132	152	200	95	200
1943 5/	200	172	112	175	160	162	171	174	100	282

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa seed, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes forage sorghums in addition to crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 5.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Kansas, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	179	133	85	130	43	120	142	168		170
1925	98	124	88	131	55	116	110	120		140
1926	146	128	92	137	59	120	130	134		162
1927	150	119	95	140	65	117	129	163		150
1928	203	141	96	141	74	129	157	193		172
1929	156	140	98	139	86	129	139	152	98	165
1930	160	149	101	145	92	136	145	154	101	122
1931	218	150	105	140	88	137	167	203	103	91
1932	112	161	108	128	86	141	130	145	105	57
1933	68	159	112	127	92	141	114	91	109	59
1934	61	135	106	122	93	125	101	66	95	72
1935	56	107	103	103	112	105	87	79	104	84
1936	91	101	99	98	85	100	97	86	102	107
1937	128	89	94	95	87	91	105	115	101	122
1938	128	88	101	96	98	93	106	124	99	92
1939	97	115	103	109	118	111	106	96	94	96
1940	117	113	94	104	123	107	111	121	94	100
1941	164	123	102	110	154	116	134	152	94	156
1942	199	159	109	128	161	140	162	180	90	222
1943 5/	147	185	108	148	195	158	154	146	93	271

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, soybeans, alfalfa seed, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes forage sorghums in addition to crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 6.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Montana, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	131	114	101	131	71	107	117	138		146
1925	95	120	103	126	74	111	105	113		143
1926	115	117	105	129	84	112	113	121		156
1927	178	109	105	121	90	107	146	197		182
1928	194	117	108	134	99	115	146	187		166
1929	107	129	114	129	114	123	117	116	117	144
1930	98	129	113	135	125	125	115	109	119	101
1931	46	134	108	133	140	129	96	66	104	65
1932	136	121	108	117	119	117	125	148	117	58
1933	84	128	109	122	122	122	107	95	103	62
1934	80	122	107	118	133	120	104	84	91	91
1935	93	118	103	102	118	113	105	97	96	111
1936	42	100	98	105	106	101	78	53	108	100
1937	64	83	98	94	88	88	79	73	99	103
1938	168	90	98	95	91	92	122	152	104	82
1939	133	108	104	104	96	105	116	125	94	103
1940	138	123	102	110	108	115	124	136	98	118
1941	173	136	107	116	121	125	144	166	95	170
1942	201	151	110	130	121	135	161	193	99	232
1943 5/	206	168	110	146	113	146	169	190	112	288

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, dry edible beans, alfalfa seed, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 7.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Wyoming, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs'k. and Lvs'k. Products	Total All Commodities 2/			
1924	61	90	87	109	64	86	104	80		92
1925	84	92	90	103	75	89	88	101		105
1926	95	94	98	103	74	91	92	105		107
1927	111	92	100	103	88	93	96	117		112
1928	112	99	103	109	93	99	101	164		126
1929	108	86	108	107	88	90	94	114	109	119
1930	122	103	105	114	99	103	107	120	110	92
1931	93	112	103	113	120	112	108	90	102	67
1932	80	98	101	107	105	100	96	94	109	47
1933	101	94	104	120	99	98	98	107	118	57
1934	62	97	99	107	111	101	93	62	91	77
1935	101	90	98	87	100	93	94	106	104	87
1936	79	93	100	101	97	95	92	81	102	100
1937	115	93	97	104	99	95	99	111	101	110
1938	115	109	100	98	102	105	107	109	100	94
1939	91	115	104	111	102	111	107	93	93	110
1940	110	116	112	111	106	113	112	106	94	120
1941	127	120	111	109	111	116	118	130	96	141
1942	123	127	115	124	111	122	122	119	93	174
1943 5/	118	132	115	139	110	126	124	115	94	203

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, dry edible beans, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter and wool.

3/ Based on total production. Includes crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 8.- Index numbers of volume of agricultural production, acreage of crops, and farm income, Colorado, 1924-43

1935-39 = 100

Year	Volume of Products Sold or Retained for Consumption in Farm Homes							Crops Produced 3/	Acreage of Crops 4/	Farm Income From Marketings
	Crops	Meat Animals 1/	Dairy Products	Poultry Products	Wool	All Lvs't. and Lvs't. Products	Total all Commodities 2/			
1924	112	103	95	106	50	99	101	103		110
1925	113	100	97	103	53	97	101	113		123
1926	127	100	98	110	62	99	108	114		125
1927	148	103	104	113	68	103	117	136		122
1928	140	106	104	117	87	106	116	118		119
1929	132	106	107	120	94	107	116	132	111	130
1930	179	107	105	122	103	108	131	158	110	120
1931	102	120	104	115	104	115	108	105	110	73
1932	75	122	99	103	95	113	99	90	126	49
1933	103	121	105	103	98	114	108	104	111	57
1934	50	114	103	109	101	110	87	58	108	60
1935	88	88	94	91	95	90	89	97	101	74
1936	106	98	100	96	100	98	100	100	102	103
1937	99	102	98	101	103	100	100	98	100	123
1938	112	99	102	97	99	100	105	115	99	96
1939	94	112	106	114	103	111	105	90	98	105
1940	106	111	103	114	109	109	109	106	98	110
1941	131	115	106	107	104	111	118	129	101	135
1942	150	135	108	130	114	127	134	140	99	197
1943 5/	163	161	107	152	119	145	149	139	103	257

1/ Based on amount produced instead of amount marketed.

2/ Includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, dry edible beans, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, farm butter, wool and commercial vegetables and fruits.

3/ Based on total production. Includes forage sorghums in addition to crops listed above.

4/ Planted acres of annual crops and harvested acres of perennial crops.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from published and unpublished data, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.